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**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

In re:

USA COMMERCIAL MORTGAGE  
COMPANY,

Debtor.

Case No. BK-S-06-10725-LBR

Chapter 11

**FIRST OMNIBUS OBJECTION OF  
USACM TRUST TO PROOFS OF  
CLAIM BASED ENTIRELY UPON  
INVESTMENT IN THE GESS LOAN**

**Date of Hearing: August 30, 2011**

**Time of Hearing: 10:30 a.m.**

**Estimated Time for hearing: 10 min.**

The USACM Liquidating Trust (the "USACM Trust") moves this Court, pursuant to § 502 of title 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") and Rule 3007 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the "Bankruptcy Rules"), for an order disallowing in full the Proofs of Claim listed in **Exhibit A**. These claims were filed by investors ("Direct Lenders") against USA Commercial Mortgage Company ("USACM") based entirely upon an investment in a loan to 6425 Gess, Ltd. (the "Borrower"). This loan was sometimes referred to as the "Gess Loan" and that is how the USACM Trust will refer to it here. This Objection is supported by the Court's record and the Declarations of Geoffrey L. Berman and Edward M. Burr in Support of Omnibus Objections to Proofs of Claim Based Upon the Investment in the Gess Loan. (the "Berman Decl." and "Burr Decl.").

1        THIS OBJECTION DOES NOT RELATE TO AND WILL NOT IMPACT THE  
2        DIRECT LENDERS' RIGHTS TO REPAYMENT ON THE GESS LOAN, SHARE IN  
3        ANY PROCEEDS GENERATED FROM THE SALE OF THE REAL PROPERTY  
4        SECURING THE GESS LOAN OR SHARE IN THE RECOVERY OF ANY FUNDS  
5        FROM THE GUARANTOR FOR THE LOAN.

6                    **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

7            **I.        BACKGROUND FACTS**

8                    **a.    The USACM Bankruptcy**

9            On April 13, 2006 ("Petition Date"), USACM filed a voluntary petition for relief  
10        under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. Debtor continued to operate its business as  
11        debtor-in-possession pursuant to sections 1107(a) and 1108 of the Bankruptcy Code.  
12        Debtor's post-petition management of the Debtor was under the direction of Thomas J.  
13        Allison of Mesirow Financial Interim Management, LLC, who served as the Chief  
14        Restructuring Officer.

15        USACM was a Nevada corporation that, prior to the Petition Date, was in the  
16        business of underwriting, originating, brokering, funding and servicing commercial loans  
17        primarily secured by real estate, both on behalf of investors and for its own account. That  
18        business included the solicitation of investors to purchase fractional interest in loans that  
19        USACM originated and then serviced. These investors are referred to as "Direct Lenders"  
20        in USACM's bankruptcy case and in this Objection.

21        On January 8, 2007, this Court entered its Order Confirming the "Debtors' Third  
22        Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization" as Modified Herein [Docket No.  
23        2376]. As part of the Plan, and pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement filed with this  
24        Court, USACM sold the servicing rights to most of the loans it serviced to Compass  
25        Partners, LLC and Compass Financial Partners, LLC ("Compass"), including the Gess  
26        Loan. The sale to Compass closed on February 16, 2007.

The USACM Trust exists as of the Effective Date of the Plan, which was March 12, 2007. Geoffrey L. Berman is the Trustee. Under the Plan, the USACM Trust is the successor to USACM with respect to standing to seek allowance and disallowance of Claims under 11 U.S.C. § 502(a).

Upon information derived from filings in the United States District Court, District of Nevada, *3685 San Fernando Lenders Company, LLC, et al v. Compass USA SPE, LLC, et al*, No. 2:07-cv-00892-RCJ-GWF action, the Trust believes that “Silar Advisors, LP (“Silar”) financed Compass’ acquisition of the Purchased Assets, including the loan service agreements in the USACM bankruptcy case and took a secured interest in those Purchased Assets by executing a Master Repurchase Agreement (“Repurchase Agreement”) with Compass, and by filing a UCC-1 financing statement with the State of Delaware.” *Id.* Docket 1250 at 13-14 (citations to declarations omitted).

Further, from filings in the same action, the Trust believes that “Effective as of September 26, 2007, Silar foreclosed on Compass through Asset Resolution LLC (“Asset Resolution”) and took ownership of the Purchased Assets. ... Silar created Asset Resolution as a ‘single purpose entity,’ conveyed all of its interests in the Repurchase Agreement to Asset Resolution, and Asset Resolution properly foreclosed on the assets of Compass, including the Purchased Assets.” (Citations omitted.) Asset Resolution LLC is now a debtor in a chapter 7 bankruptcy case pending in Nevada, case no. BK-S-09-32824-RCJ, along with certain affiliates.<sup>1</sup>

The following is the extent of the USACM Trust’s information on the current servicing and status of the Gess Loan.

#### **b. The Gess Loan**

<sup>1</sup> 10 90 SPE LLC, Fiesta Stoneridge LLC, CFP Gramercy SPE LLC, Bundy 2.5 Million SPE LLC, CFP Cornman Toltec SPE LLC, Bundy Five Million LLC, Fox Hills SPE LLC, HFAH Monaco SPE LLC, Huntsville SPE LLC, Lake Helen Partners SPE LLC, Ocean Atlantic SPE LLC, CFP, Gess SPE LLC, CFP Gess SPE LLC, and Shamrock SPE LLC.

USACM circulated an Offer Sheet to prospective Direct Lenders soliciting funding for an acquisition and development loan to a borrower identified as “6425 Gess, Ltd.” A copy of the Offer Sheet is attached hereto as **Exhibit B** and incorporated by this reference. (Berman Decl., ¶ 4.) The total loan amount proposed was \$26,500,000. The Offer Sheet described the investment as a “First Trust Deed Investment” and noted that the investment would be secured by a first deed of trust on an 810-unit apartment complex located on South Gessner Drive in Houston, Texas. The Offer Sheet further provided a loan to value percentage of 76% supported by an October 18, 2004 appraisal by The George Kahle Group. Pursuant to the Offer Sheet, the loan proceeds would be used to refinance the collateral. (Berman Decl., ¶ 4.)

On April 14, 2005, Borrower made and delivered to various lenders, including the Direct Lenders identified in **Exhibit A**, a “Promissory Note Secured by Deed of Trust” (the “Note”) and a Loan Agreement. (Berman Decl., ¶ 5.) The Note and Loan Agreement provided for a loan of \$26,500,000 to refinance the property. The Note was secured by a “Deed of Trust, Assignment of Rents, Security Agreement and Fixture Filing” from the Borrower in favor of the Direct Lenders that was recorded in the official records of Harris County, Texas on April 21, 2005. The Note was also supported by an Unconditional Guaranty executed by Tracy D. Suttles on April 15, 2005. (Berman Decl., ¶ 5.)

The USACM “Loan Summary” dated July 31, 2006 and filed in this case shows that Borrower was “Non-performing” on the Note as of July 31, 2006. (Berman Decl., ¶ 6.) During this bankruptcy case through the transfer of servicing to Compass, USACM treated the Direct Lenders with respect to any interim payments by the borrower in accordance with this Court’s orders.

On August 8, 2009, the Honorable Robert C. Jones entered an “Order Authorizing the Sale of the Gess Property to the Gess Joint Venture” (the “JV Order”) in the United

1 States District Court, District of Nevada, *3685 San Fernando Lenders Company, LLC, et*  
2 *al v. Compass USA SPE, LLC, et al*, No. 2:07-cv-00892-RCJ-GWF. Pursuant to the JV  
3 Order, the Direct Lenders owned the property, and the property would be sold to a joint  
4 venture made up of (i) Direct Lenders who opted into the joint venture and (ii) Wicklow  
5 LLC. The Direct Lenders who did not opt into the joint venture would receive a pro rata  
6 share of \$8.5 million, along with Asset Resolution.

### 7 **c. The Gess Claims**

8 **Exhibit A**, attached, lists Proofs of Claim filed by Direct Lenders, which appear to  
9 be based entirely upon an investment in the Gess Loan. (Burr Decl. ¶ 7.) **Exhibit A**  
10 identifies the Proof of Claim number, the claimant, the claimant's address, the total  
11 amount of the claim and the total amount of the claim that appears to be related to an  
12 investment in the Gess Loan based upon the information provided by the claimant. (Burr  
13 Declaration ¶ 7.) The claims listed in **Exhibit A** are referred to hereafter as the "Gess  
14 Claims." As required by Nevada LR 3007, a copy of the first page of the proof of claim  
15 for each of the claims referenced in **Exhibit A** are attached as **Exhibit C**.

## 16 **II. JURISDICTION**

17 The Court has jurisdiction over this Objection pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1334 and  
18 157. Venue is appropriate under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409. This matter is a core  
19 proceeding under 28 U.S.C. § 502 and Bankruptcy Rule 3007.

20 The statutory predicates for the relief requested herein are 11 U.S.C. § 502 and  
21 Bankruptcy Rule 3007.

## 22 **III. APPLICABLE AUTHORITY**

23 Under the Bankruptcy Code, any Claim for which a proof of claim has been filed  
24 will be allowed unless a party in interest objects. If a party in interest objects to the proof  
25 of claim, the Court, after notice and hearing, shall determine the amount of the Claim and  
26 shall allow the Claim except to the extent that the Claim is "unenforceable against the

debtor . . . under any . . . applicable law for a reason other than because such claim is contingent or unmatured.” 11 U.S.C. § 502(b). A properly filed proof of claim is presumed valid under Bankruptcy Rule 3001(f). However, once an objection to the proof of claim controverts the presumption, the creditor ultimately bears the burden of persuasion as to the validity and amount of the claim. *See Ashford v. Consolidated Pioneer Mortg. (In re Consolidated Pioneer Mortg.)*, 178 B.R. 222, 226 (9th Cir. B.A.P. 1995), *aff’d*, 91 F.3d 151 (9th Cir. 1996).

#### IV. THE OBJECTION

The Gess Loan appears to have been a legitimate, arms-length transaction with a third party borrower. In addition, the Direct Lenders took a known risk by investing in a promissory note secured by a lien on real property.

USACM is not liable for the Borrower’s default or any decrease in the value of the collateral.

The Direct Lenders fail to state a claim because USACM does not appear to have breached the loan servicing agreements with respect to collection of the Gess Loan. USACM was under no duty to foreclose on the collateral securing the Gess Loan or take any other action.

#### V. CONCLUSION

The USACM Trust respectfully requests that the Court disallow the claims against USACM listed in Exhibit A in full because those claims are based entirely upon an investment in the Gess Loan. This objection concerns only claims based upon an investment in the Gess Loan and not any other claims of any of the Direct Lenders. This objection will not in any way affect the DL’s rights and interests arising out of the promissory note, deed of trust and guarantee associated with the Gess Loan. The USACM Trust also requests such other and further relief as is just and proper.

1 Dated: July 14, 2011.

2 LEWIS AND ROCA LLP

3 By s/John Hinderaker (AZ 18024)

4 Robert M. Charles, Jr., NV 6593

5 John Hinderaker, AZ 18024 (*pro hac vice*)

6 Marvin Ruth, NV 10979

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10 *Attorneys for the USACM Liquidating Trust*

11 Copy of the foregoing and pertinent  
12 portion of Exhibits mailed by first  
13 class postage prepaid U.S. Mail on  
14 July 14, 2011 to all parties listed on  
15 Exhibit A attached.

16 LEWIS AND ROCA LLP

17 s/ Matt Burns  
18 Matt Burns  
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